



## FARMERS MUST SOLVE FARM PROBLEM

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)  
Dr. Ladd, President of the National Agricultural College, is one of the new United States senators. So far as known, he is the nearest to a real farmer of any member of that highly unrepresentative body. There are more than one hundred times as many farmers as lawyers in the country. Yet the senate is composed of ninety-nine lawyers and one farmer.

In fact, practically all of our congressional and legislative bodies are composed of lawyers and nobody else under heaven, except their clients, who are present and hoped for. This, while a profitable source of money and power to the lawyers, is a subject for sad and unprofitable reflection to get mad about—because it is directly and indirectly the cause of the fact that we are not allowed to elect anybody who is not a lawyer. It is perfectly within their competence to elect farmers or blacksmiths or bankers or grocers or any other kind of people who are more accustomed to doing things than to talking about them, and who are more accustomed to talking than to doing. Why that is their undeniable right.

Having exercised it, it is more than a right, it is a duty of simple decency that they take their medicine without complaining because it tastes bad. Men who make their own heads are not justified in growling at anybody else if the sheets are not properly tucked in. Some witty paragrapher once remarked: "Common sense can't do much in politics when it is outvoted." As it usually is at the polls and always is at the caucus and convention.

In the amazing rarity of that mis-called "common sense," it is something of a wonder that the farmer has been elected to the United States senate. The wonder having come to this, however, it becomes a matter of duty for the farmer to know what Senator Ladd will do for him. He can hardly be both college president and working farmer at the same time. But his position as head of an agricultural college certainly gives him a clearer and deeper view of farmers' problems than is often visible to a corporation lawyer or a city politician.

I haven't happened to see the platform which he is said to have outlined for his campaign. But an estimated contemporary, which picks out four planks which it endorses, while admitting that there are some others it does not agree with, I don't know what the farmer has. But here are the four which are said to be most acceptable:

First: "Farmers and consumers should have the right to combine for cooperative selling and buying." etc. etc. Sounds well, certainly. But—haven't they that right already? Why does any farmer have to go to court to enjoin a consumer or nullify a law that has been enacted? The trouble here, as in so many other directions, is not with the law but in the one-sided and unjust administration of the law.

Second: "A law that will furnish loans to farmers at the same rate the government makes loans to bankers." etc. etc. Again, this sounds fair enough. Why make a law of one and a half of the other? If all farmers possessed the financial resources and trained monetary ability of professional bankers, it might work. But—what reasonable basis is there for assuming that a farmer who can't make a living on the cash basis will not only make a living but also earn interest money on a credit basis? Undoubtedly some farmers could do it. They, however, are the farmers of the sort who can pay their way without borrowing. The farmer who has already to manage without government loans. It would be a rare and remarkable farmer who, unable to earn enough to live on, should not only be able to make a living but also earn a profit of interest. If somebody only lent him a hundred or two dollars.

Third: "There is too much credit in business." etc. etc. Everybody knows that prices are too high. It is anybody's guess as to whether it is because of too much credit or too little. If it is because of too much credit, the remedy is to restrict credit. If it is because of too little, the remedy is to increase it. The trouble here, as in so many other directions, is not with the credit but in the one-sided and unjust administration of the credit.

Fourth: "A law which will encourage farm tenancy." etc. etc. Great Scott! Nothing we shall have somebody proposing a law to "discourage" young birds from trying to fly before they have fully learned to swim, or to "discourage" primrose schools from teaching the alphabet to kids who haven't yet able to read! Hundreds and thousands of young farmers, without capital, are being driven out of business. They are being driven out of business by the very law which is supposed to encourage farm tenancy. Why is the name of common sense should any-

body? "There is another letter that makes me happy," says Peterson of Buffalo. "It is the letter that says I have a chance to make a hundred dollars."

"Money isn't everything in this world," says a man who would give all he has to be able to produce a remedy for such such misery. "I have a chance to make a hundred dollars," says Peterson of Buffalo. "It is the letter that says I have a chance to make a hundred dollars."

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body seek to "discourage" them from such an ambition.  
Fourth: "A law that will require truthful labeling of every article, whether it be clothes, paper, shoes or sausage." This is the only one of Dr. Ladd's four proposals which is not open to exception. We all agree that the buyer has a moral right to know what he is buying. Also that no honest producer or manufacturer of goods will deny his own moral duty to describe truthfully what he is making or selling.  
And yet, this admittedly right proposition would be the very subject of the whole lot to put into practical form. It would, in the first place, require an army of officials to enforce it—an army which would have its inevitable proportion of incompetent and corruptible agents, whose duty and graft would combine to make it easy of evasion by any who found evasion profitable.

Moreover, it would require a complete and total reversal of the business habits of the business world as practiced from time immemorial. According to Solomon, the buyers of 3,000 years ago were just about what they are now. "It is naught, it is naught," said the buyer; but when he has gone his way, then he boasts." And, 2,000 years ago, in Rome, the then world's capital, sellers were likewise just as sharp as now. "Caveat emptor" is a maxim of Latin law which in English means simply "Let the buyer beware." The buyer must take his own chance of being deceived and cheated. It will be difficult work for even the U. S. senate to frame a law which shall reverse the currents of human nature. Especially so, a very considerable proportion of the population involved will be "dead set" against any such infringement of their historical right to swindle or be swindled.

Altogether, if these planks be the best four in Senator Ladd's platform, it would give great promise of strength of endurance.

And yet, I am almost ashamed of myself for criticizing any scheme, no matter what it is which seeks farm betterment. It is easy to criticize a builder's plans. It is not so easy to draw up better ones. Destructive work is always simpler than constructive work.

Of one thing, though, I am reasonably confident. That is that the farm problem will never be settled, until it is settled on lines laid down by working farmers. Not by lawyers; not by tradesmen; not by mechanics; not even by agricultural college presidents. Said the old Roman: "Behold my shoe. It is well made and looks comfortable, you'll all agree. But not one of you knows where it pinches me."

Some years ago a farmer neighbor who had need of a new barn had a set of plans made for him by a prominent architect. They looked fine—on paper. But as he panned over them, first one and then another inconvenience began to disclose itself. He wanted a strong barn; he wanted a roomy barn; he wanted a handy barn. Some of the architect's brackings didn't look quite right to him. Some of the stabling devices suggested a manufacturer's idea of something to sell rather than a farmer's idea of something to use; and the feeling arrangements weren't wholly convenient. He tried to work out improvements on the existing plans in these and other particulars. The plans were penciled and erased and re-penciled and re-erased, the worse

he got mixed up. Finally, he adopted the method which common sense would have enjoined at the outset. He let the architect's drawings away in his desk and set out to visit all the barns, new and old, of all the working farmers near him who could be called in any way successful. He went fifty miles to study some which were supposed to have unusual merits. Whenever he discovered a system or a device or a mere trick which worked well, he made a rough drawing of it. Then he sat down and planned out a barn which should contain all the specially desirable features of the very best barns he had studied, and which should eliminate, as far as possible, all wastes of space and of labor.

When the new barn was finally completed, it contained just about one-tenth of the original architect's ideas, and about nine-tenths of the ideas of his farming neighbors—who knew just where a barn shoe pinches.

He told me, recently, that he didn't consider his barn in any sense what the agricultural papers call "a model barn." But it suited his purposes and met his needs. Its handiness alone had, he declared, saved him more time and work than he gave to all his travels in search of barn ideas.

This parable of the farmer's barn has a wider application. The place to find out how to build a barn right is in other barns which have built either right or wrong. The place to find out remedies for all farm problems is on the farm. No architect's head will ever devise a good and handy barn as the combined experience of a hundred farmers in using barns. No theoretical discussion of farm troubles by non-farmers will ever eliminate the disease or prescribe the remedy.

If the big farm conundrum is ever solved, it will be solved by farmers—practically, working, every-day-on-the-job farmers.

THE FARMER.

NORWICH BUREAU HAD 466 APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

The five free employment bureaus of this state were able to find work for 1,475 more persons in the month of February, 1920, than during the same month this year. The figures for 1920 are 3,475 situations secured as against 2,001 for February of this year.

In 1920 there were 4,301 applications for employment at the five free public employment bureaus of the state. This year there were 3,831 applications for employment. Applications for help numbered 4,469 last year and 3,123 this year.

There were practically as many applications for help as for work in 1920. The numbers are: Male 1,987, female 1,041.

Through these figures from the monthly report of the state bureau of labor indicate a considerable increase in unemployment this year as compared with the same period last year, the report shows that more positions were found for applicants during February this year than during January.

Of the male applicants for employment 61.8 per cent. were supplied with situations against 57.6 per cent. during the month of January. Of the female applicants for employment 69 per cent. were supplied with situations against 63.3 per cent. during the previous month. Of all applicants for employment 64.9 per cent. were supplied with situations against 61.8 per cent. during the month of January. Of the total number applying 84 per cent. were furnished with help against 81.5 per cent. during the previous month.

The total application for employment at the several bureaus of the state during February was as follows: Hartford 435, New Haven 840, Bridgeport 604, Waterbury 736, Norwich 466.

Applications for help were as follows: Hartford 405, New Haven 586, Bridgeport 424, Waterbury 564, Norwich 390.

In Hartford a total of 370 situations were secured by the employment bureau. In New Haven the total for last month was 475. In Bridgeport 469, in Waterbury 348 and in Norwich 300.

Newark.—With the completion of recruiting in South Norwalk for national guard coast artillery by Capt. John Keogh, special orders from the office of the adjutant general Monday provided for the organization of Battery C of the First Coast artillery in that city.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY

Jones: "Clothes don't make the man." Brown: "They don't, they're expected to when even a man's own opinion of himself doesn't always fit."—Cartoons Magazine.

Mrs. Eke: "Marriage does change a man." Mrs. Wye: "It has certainly changed my husband. He used to talk to me about his yearning heart; now he generally talks to me about his liver."—Boston Transcript.

"She was a golf widow" was she not? "That accounts for it. Their conduct was perfectly scandalous, of course, but you can hardly blame them."—New York Sun.

Jack Poore (seeing his way): "Your charming daughter, I understand, is an excellent cook and housekeeper." Old Lady: "Yes, I have had her carefully taught, for I have always held that no lady who does not understand housekeeping can properly manage a retinue of servants."—Postage Transcript.

Little Bobby—Say, Uncle Jack? Uncle Jack—Well, what is it, little pal? Little Bobby—Who loses all the faults our neighbors find?—Milwaukee Journal.

"Did the traffic stop arrest you?" "Twice," replied Mr. Chuggins. "When I couldn't stop he arrested me for speeding, and when I finally stopped, he couldn't start he arrested me for blocking traffic."—Washington Star.

"What's the quickest way to cure a socialist?" "I know a cure but wouldn't care to try it myself." "Well?" "Hand him \$10,000 and suggest that he divide it among his brethren."—Houston Post.

Manager: "Why didn't you come to the office yesterday?" Office Boy: "I had such a pain in my stomach." "Thought it was in your back last week?" "It was; but since then I swallowed my misery, and it's been in my stomach ever since."—London Tit-Bits.

"A queer case." "A rich man with bilious habits bought the corner formerly occupied by his favorite saloon and established his favorite bartender in business as a drugstore."—Pittsburgh Courier.

"What was his idea?" "He says he can't pass the old corner without stopping and when he drops in he wants to see a familiar face."—Birmingham Age Herald.

"Yes, mum," snarled the panhandler, "there was a time when I rode in your own carriage." "Just forty-five years, mum," replied the panhandler, as he pocketed the proffered dime. I was a baby then."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Gazette.

## VERNON

Miss Gertrude Ward of Plainville is the guest of her aunt, Miss Gertrude Herskell.

Mrs. Elmer Dart and children who have been ill, are somewhat improved.

Mrs. Allen R. Lathrop was a visitor in Hartford Monday and Friday and spent some time at the capital.

Miss Gertrude Herskell and Mrs. Harold Lee were visitors in Rockyville Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howard and children were guests of Mr. Howard's sister in Rockyville Sunday.

Bamforth brothers have moved their steam sawmill to George Skinner's woodlot and are cutting off the timber.

Rev. J. M. Von Deck and Mrs. Von Deck of Staffordville were recent visitors at the home of the former's brother, Emil Von Deck.

Andrew Dorico has purchased a valuable workhouse to make an improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lee entertained for a few days recently Mrs. Lee's parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Von Deck of Staffordville.

Aven.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Alsop of Aven, who are spending a few weeks at Aiken, S. C., gave a luncheon Wednesday at Wilcox's.

## THE KALEIDOSCOPE

The oldest fables are oriental. Turkish judges belong to the priest-hood. Pure silk is one of the most durable clothes.

Formosa controls opium smoking by license. Switzerland has few motion picture theatres.

All except eight states have adopted some form of a motorist pension. Santiago, Chile, has one high school attended by more than 1,500 girls.

Nearly 40,000 patents have been granted in the United States for carriages and wagons.

Advertisements in newspapers were not general in England until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

France produced 152,332 metric tons of refined sugar in 1920, as compared with 107,841 metric tons in 1919.

China-Hong, a Chinese, is reported to have taught the method of making bread from wheat nearly 4,000 years ago.

The largest scientific society in the world is the American Chemical society which has between 7,000 and 8,000 members.

Of English invention is a hollow walking stick designed to carry many cigarettes, while in the handle is a match box.

The Yomi Uri, the oldest newspaper published in Tokyo, also has the distinction of being the first to run a woman's page.

A person begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety he has lost about one and one-half inches.

Ceylon's pearl fisheries are believed to be the world's oldest industry, as they have been carried on for more than thirty centuries.

A dairy game warden of Centerville, Md., arrested his fourteen-year-old son for shooting a raccoon in violation of the game laws.

In Soviet Russia the workers have not the right to go on strike, nor may they change their place of employment without permission.

America supplies asphalt practically half the turpentine and rosin in the world. In the five years, 1914-18, it produced 31,300,000 gallons of the former and 3,700,000 barrels of the latter.

It is computed that from a tenth to a quarter of the cost of foodstuffs in the United States goes to pay for crates and other containers that are thrown away instead of being used a second time.

Women now have full suffrage rights in the little Mohammedan republic of Azerbaijan, one of the newly created dominions lying between the northern borders of Persia and the Caspian sea.

Fifteen denominations are represented in the membership of the International Woman Preachers' Association, organized in St. Louis a year ago and of which Miss Madeleine Southard, of Winfield, Kansas, is the president.

Great Britain is formulating a plan for finding work for 500,000 unemployed men. The scheme provides for the construction of roads in the vicinity of the large towns, where the highways are

## DIXWELL AVENUE RESIDENT HAD TO WALK FLOOR NIGHTS WITH PAIN UNTIL TOOK CINOT

Eisworth Hawley of 107 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Says He Was Bothered With Stomach and Kidney Trouble Until He Took CINOT and Is Glad to Endorse It.

CINOT has produced a sensation wherever it has been introduced and New Haven is certainly not an exception. We have been receiving many testimonials from New Haven people and all of them are telling about the wonders of this tonic. You are at liberty and are requested to investigate any testimonial that we publish.

Mr. Hawley says: "I was bothered with kidney trouble and indigestion, had a terrific pain in my back, and gas, fermentation and bloating in my stomach and bowels. The pain used to be so intense that I

would walk the floor in my misery and nothing could relieve it, it would just have to wear off.

"I was getting run down and losing weight, owing to my pain and sleepless nights. The most wonderful part of this story is that one and a half bottles of CINOT stopped all this trouble and today I am in the best of health and endorse CINOT as a wonderful remedy."

CINOT IS FOR SALE IN NORWICH BY H. M. LEROU, AND ALL OTHER FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

urgently required to relieve congested traffic.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PROPOSED MEDICAL PRACTICE LAW

An unexpected ending for the time being came Wednesday afternoon to the hearing at Hartford on house bill 860, which was aimed to revise the general medical practice law of the state. The bill was withdrawn by Representative Morgan of Fairfield, who introduced it.

A substitute bill was offered, which Dr. Black, the health commissioner, had drawn, and the committee then assigned March 23 for a hearing on it.

The senate chamber was jammed with men and women when the time came for the hearing to open. Both galleries had capacity audiences including apparently large delegations of registered nurses.

Mr. Morgan, explaining the origin of the bill, said it was drawn by the administrative code commission, as part of the proposed plan to merge commissions into one department. He said it was not Dr. Black's bill although the latter had roughly outlined a bill which would concentrate into the department of health the many separate medical bodies.

When announcement of withdrawal of the bill was made there was quite a commotion among the audience and a considerable handshaking among those who apparently expected to speak in opposition to the bill. Copies of the new bill were immediately distributed, but it is understood that the changes in it are not many and do not materially alter the Morgan bill, except that it gives to various branches of the healing are more power over their own acts in qualifying that own practitioners.

Supreme authority, however, would be vested in a board of regents of six persons, who would be the commissioner of health, the secretary of the state board of education, the attorney general and three persons appointed by the governor.

Into this inhaler pour a few drops of magical Iyomeh.

This is absorbed by the antiseptic gauze within and now you are ready to breathe it in over the germ infested membrane where it will specifically begin its work of killing catarrh germs. Iyomeh is made of Australian eucalyptus combined with other antiseptics and is very pleasant to breathe.

It is guaranteed to end catarrh, bronchitis, sore throat, croup, coughs and colds or money back. It cleans out a stuffed up head in two minutes.

Sold by Lee & Osgood Company, and druggists everywhere.

MI-ONA Ends indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching and all stomach disease or money back. Large box of tablets at all druggists in all towns.

## THE PORTEOUS &amp; MITCHELL CO.

## Sale Extraordinary!

One Thousand Yards of British Government Original

## AEROPLANE LINEN

The Cloth of Quality and a Hundred Uses

Absolutely Pure Linen, and made for use in Aeroplane wings—passed upon as the finest for weight, count and strength. Being pure linen it launders beautifully.

This Wonderful Fabric of Amazing Utility, Will Be Offered In An Extraordinary Sale Today, at.....

69c a Yard

## A Marvelous Material

This offering is a part of a purchase, made from the British Government. The material was picked because it could stand pressure of high altitude: would not rip and tear when pierced by a bullet—and is quite the most amazing material we have ever seen.

All Pure Linen—all first quality—natural color—and offered at 69c a yard.

## ITS MANIFOLD USES

Suits—Dresses—Skirts—Middies—Smocks—Riding and Auto Coats

Men's Suits and Children's Wear, Fancy Work Scarfs, Table Sets, Tea and Luncheon Cloths, Center Pieces, Table Runners, Cushion Tops, Furniture, Drapery and Curtains, Slip Covers, Sash and Full Length Window Casement Curtains.

And in combination with Chintz, Poplin and Silk, for Curtains, Bed Spreads, Bureau Scarfs and Cushions.

REMEMBER—this offering will go on sale when the store opens at 8:30 this morning. There is only 1,000 yards in the lot, so don't delay. As quantity is limited we cannot receive any mail or telephone orders.

(LINEN DEPARTMENT—DOWN STAIRS)

## OTHER SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN LINENS

36-inch Round Thread Linen, absolutely pure linen, admirably suited for Waists, Lingerie purposes, Men's Handkerchiefs, etc.—lengths 1½ to 5 yards, formerly as high as \$2.00 a yard—On Sale at..... 95c

36-inch Round Thread Linen, in a finer grade, for those who want the best quality obtainable—this is also in short lengths, 1½ to 5 yards, formerly as high as \$2.98 a yard—On Sale at..... \$1.49

MADEIRA SETS—Just 12 of these handsome, real Madeira Sets—thirteen pieces in each set—neatly embroidered and scalloped—Very Special Price \$5.95 a set.

## The Porteous &amp; Mitchell Co.

## Your Easter Shoes

THE BEST SHOES IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE CAN BE PURCHASED AT

Smart Spring Footwear for Easter

The New Idea Store

Opposite the Orpheum Theatre

Will they be plain or fancy? Will they be among the novelties of the coming Spring and Summer, selected for special wear? Or are you one of the practical sort who want shoes you can put right on for hard, all-around wear? Whatever your idea of shoes for this Easter, best selection awaits you at the New Idea Store, where your dollar does the work of two.

REMEMBER, you find such well advertised makers as Rice and Hutchins, McElwain, Crawford, Endicott-Johnson, Herrick Shoes, Educator Shoes, and a good many other well-known brands, and all we ask is, get the other stores' prices and compare them with our price and quality, and you will know why we have the reputation of being the busiest shoe store in town.

These Are Our Guaranteed Prices On Our Shoes

MORE SHOES MORE SHOES MORE SHOES MORE SHOES

\$1.95 \$2.95 \$3.95 \$4.95 \$5.95 \$6.95 \$7.95

We Employ a French Salesman

The New Idea Store

19 CENTER STREET DANIELSON, CONN. OPPOSITE ORPHEUM THEATRE

Our Shoes Are Guaranteed

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE